

THE HISTORY OF SPANISH FORK

native but to repair the road and make it passable at their own expense or let it remain unused during the remainder of the season. They very wisely resolved to 'mend their ways' and being prompted thereto by Bishop Thurber, who took the lead in the matter, they went to work en masse, and after building several dams and raising embankments to confine the water within its natural and original channels, they made a good and substantial road across the bottoms, much better, it is reported, than it was before the flood. There is now no serious obstruction to travel southward on the east side of Utah Lake, beyond the Timpanogos, as a temporary bridge has been constructed across Hobble Creek by the citizens of Springville."

* **Further Troubles With the Indians.**—Following the close of the Walker War and the treaty with Chief Walker in 1854, the Indians were comparatively peaceful for about nine years, and the settlers of Spanish Fork began to feel a sense of security which comes from periods of peace and quietness.

The Indians, however, were not satisfied with conditions, and viewed with resentment the growth of the white settlements throughout

THE HISTORY OF SPANISH FORK

the Territory. They expressed the feeling on divers occasions that the whites were catching the Indians' fish, killing the Indians' deer and rabbits; the white man's horses and cattle were eating the Indians' grass, and generally crowding the Indians out of their hunting grounds, which they felt, undoubtedly with some justification, were theirs. They formed the habit during the early 60's of making requisition upon the herds and flocks of the settlers for cattle or sheep in payment of the grass and game used by the whites. They would come to the Bishop and demand certain animals, which were usually given them.

The more warlike of the Indians, however, were not content even with this, and during 1863 and 1864 raided a number of settlements throughout Utah.

Early on the morning of April 15, 1863, two companies of soldiers with a small cannon marched into Spanish Fork canyon and surprised a band of marauding Indians about a mile above the mouth of the canyon. Three Indians were killed and two wounded, and three of the soldiers were wounded, one of them, Lieutenant Peel, dying the same evening at Springville of his wounds.

Spanish Fork Canyon
15 Apr 1863